

HELPFUL WORK OF WOMEN

MRS. JAMES SPEYER A PRACTICAL FRIEND OF ANIMALS.

The Working Horse Parade and a Dispensary for Animals Two of Her Enterprises. Mrs. Mackay's Suffrage Work. Mrs. Nathan and Mrs. Dimock Try to Help Warthogs Working Girls.

Mrs. James Speyer has interested herself in various ways outside the social routine of her life before she became the wife of the banker. It was she who less than a score of years ago gave New York its first tearoom. Then she founded in conjunction with her cousin, Mrs. Richard Ives, the Irene Society, a club for girls, that exists to this day. To-day she is best known as the enthusiastic supporter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was she who three years ago organized the parade for working horses, which has become an important feature of the town's celebration of Decoration Day.

Maybe Mrs. Speyer's great interest in animals is the result of her devotion to a show dog which is never away from her side when she goes abroad on her benevolent enterprises. He is as regular a passenger in her car as the chauffeur



Photo by Marnau.
MRS. ISAAC LAWRENCE.

and has become as much identified with her turnout as the color of the Speyer liveries.

Mrs. Speyer took another step forward last winter when she learned how much the animals of the city stood in need of medical treatment. It was in order to provide for the needs of animals less fortunate than her show dog that she, as representative of the Women's Auxiliary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, succeeded in founding the dispensary at 325 Lafayette street for the treatment of sick animals. Dr. Edwin Blumer, the veterinary in charge, has since performed many operations on cats and dogs which were brought to him by owners who said they could never have afforded the services of a veterinary that practised for money and would thus have been helpless to aid their pets.

Mrs. Speyer conceived the plan of this downtown dispensary three years ago at the work horse parade. Then Thomas McCarthy, now in charge of the dispensary, told Mrs. Speyer how much such an institution was needed for the assistance to animals whose owners were too poor to pay for their treatment. McCarthy was one of the truckmen who took part in the first parade. From this suggestion the idea of the dispensary took form and grew until last December it was opened to the public. The enthusiastic response with which it met showed how great the need of it was.

After Mrs. Speyer had learned the need of this new department of the society's work, she visited the similar establishment which has existed in London since 1892 and also went to Berlin to see what could be learned from the Berlin dispensary founded in 1886. Mrs. Speyer learned that in London more than 250,000 dogs had been treated since the dispensary was opened, while in Berlin patients at the dispensary included 200,000 dogs and 40,000 cats. There is a dispensary at Alfort in France at which 6,000 animals have been treated.

Mrs. Speyer intends so to equip the dispensary that birds may also be treated there. Last winter horse shows that prevented horses from shipping were prevented free of charge to drivers who applied for them. The animal patients are not allowed to remain at the dispensary after they have been treated. Their owners are expected to take them home or to the Cornell University building in East Twenty-sixth street, opposite Bellevue Hospital where the N. Y. C. A.

maintains a hospital. Mrs. Speyer's associates in the organization and control of the dispensary are Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Miss Mary Winthrop and Robert J. Meade Jr.

Before she married, in November, 1897, Mrs. Speyer was Mrs. Nellie L. Lowery. Mrs. Speyer's maiden name was Prince and she is a Baltimorean, her father having been John Dineley Prince of that city. It was before her marriage that Mrs. Speyer founded the Irene Club. It is one of the lodges in the Working Girls Association and Mrs. Speyer has been treasurer of the club for twenty-six years. When the members had their latest outing on June 4 at Waldheim, Mr. and Mrs. Speyer's country home at Scarborough on the Hudson, some of the original members brought along their daughters. They

usually limited in size. She and Mr. Speyer go in May to their country home and remain there until late. They spend midsummer abroad.

Mrs. Isaac Lawrence's principal interest for a long time was the Holland submarine boat, which she helped to advance and maintain. She is a native of Kentucky and was before her marriage Miss Lee Gwynn. Miss Lillian Gwynn, her youngest sister, married Conde Thorn of the well known Thorn family of this city, and after a brief career as an actress died in this city. Mrs. Bryce Gray was the second daughter of the family, which lived in Fifty-eighth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues when the young women of the family were introduced to society here.

Mrs. Lawrence, whose summer home is



Photo by Marnau.

MRS. WILLIAM CUMMINGS STORY.



Photo by Aimé Dupont.

MRS. HENRY F. DIMOCK.

are taken up every year to Mrs. Speyer's country place, where an entertainment is arranged in their honor. This year Mrs. Speyer was assisted in receiving her 300 guests by Mrs. Richard Ives, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler and Mrs. Hans Winterfeldt. In order that the national character of the club may be kept always to the fore the members receive an American flag as a parting gift and souvenirs of their day in the country.

Mrs. Speyer's city home is on the east side of Madison avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, and she entertains chiefly by giving dinners,

at Sorrento, Ms. lives with her husband at 10 East Ninetieth street. Their son is William B. Lawrence.

Mrs. Lawrence's first appearance as an advocate of Inventor Holland's diving boat was on Friday, March 17, 1898. The outlook at the beginning of the tests was not encouraging. The inventor tried half a dozen times to make the boat sink, but she remained on the surface as buoyant as a cork. There was one more experiment announced. Just as John P. Holland went aboard the rain stopped, the sun came out and a rainbow added its glory to the spring sky. This turned out



Photo by Curtis Bell.

MRS. CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

to be a good omen, for the submarine dashed around under the water in a way to delight the inventor and his friends. Mrs. Lawrence stood by the enterprise for a long time with her moral and financial support.

Mrs. William Cummings Story lectured on the "Women of the Revolution" at the recent safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July at the City Hall and her part as president of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, qualified her especially for this honor. Mrs. Story was a candidate for president-general of the society a year ago but was defeated by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott of Illinois.

Mrs. Story has also served as president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, representing over 60,000 women. She was the first person to organize an art committee composed of twenty-four members from various small clubs and as a compliment to her work in this new direction she was named as member of the Municipal Art Society.

Mrs. Story's home is at 119 East Nineteenth street, where she lives with her husband and Harold Van V. and Sterling P. Story, her sons. Mrs. Story was Miss Daisy Allen before her marriage.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay's interest in woman suffrage has brought her conspicuously before the public in recent years, although she has many other occupations. Her interest in music and her belief in Signor Campanini as one of its best exponents as a conductor led her to be one of Mr. Hammerstein's most enthusiastic supporters for several seasons and this same interest has resulted in the season of French opera to be given at the Metropolitan in January.

Mrs. Mackay's first appearances in anything that might be called public life were in the field of education when she stood for election as a member of the school board at Roslyn, L. I. Later her interests in this particular field were much more widely disseminated. In the last year or two, however, it is chiefly in connection with her social duties and



Photo by Aimé Dupont.

MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN.

through her work on behalf of woman suffrage that she is known to the world.

Mrs. Mackay decided to build up her own organization when she entered the field of suffrage workers, whereas Mrs. Belmont stepped to the head of an already organized body. Mrs. Mackay has her office at 1 Madison avenue, where she spends part of every day and with her secretaries attends to the matters that may arise. Most of the year she lives at Harbor Hill, her Long Island country place. The town house of the Mackays is the old Havemeyer residence at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue, which they have occupied for several winters. Mrs. Mackay showed her interest in historical matters by appearing last winter in some tableaux organized for the support of a his-

Then she gives a few smaller dinners, usually for some of the young women just introduced to society. Last winter Miss Geoffrey and the winter before Miss Marjorie Gould were the recipients of this attention.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan of 165 West Eighty-sixth street has distinguished herself especially by her activity in connection with the Consumers League, which tries to ameliorate the conditions of women employed in shops. One of its annual efforts is to decrease the hours of work at the Christmas season by persuading women to do their shopping early in the winter months instead of waiting until a day or two before Christmas. In this particular field the association has been especially helpful to the shop workers.



Photo by Aimé Dupont.

MRS. JAMES A. SPEYER.

torical society as her ancestor, Lady Kitty Duer.

Mrs. Mackay's mother was Ellen Travers, a daughter of William R. Travers and a granddaughter of Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, who was Attorney-General of the United States and Minister to the court of St. James's. Mrs. Mackay was an only child and was introduced to society by Mrs. Austin Corbin at her residence, which stood then at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, which is only a block away from Mrs. Mackay's present city home. Mrs. Mackay's conversion to suffragism followed long study of the matter. She believes that women will first be interested in municipal rather than national politics and that such matters as street cleaning, education and questions of municipal reform will be the first to be regulated by the privileged women can enjoy until they have received the ballot.

Mrs. Mackay's experience with the Long Island schools gave her an insight into school management which has been of great practical value in the conduct of the Equal Franchise Society, which is the name of her organization.

Mrs. Mackay not only enlisted various well known suffragists to help in the formation of her society, but she succeeded in society also and they have done so enthusiastically to the support of her ideas. Mrs. Philip Lydig was among these and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Victor Sorochon—for some years past much interested in questions of education—are also sympathizers with Mrs. Mackay in many of her plans. In addition to opening the Equal Franchise League offices at Madison avenue Mrs. Mackay organized the series of lectures given last winter at the Garden Theatre by various well known speakers.

Mrs. Mackay usually gives one large musical party during the winter, which is preceded by a dinner of thirty or forty.

Mrs. Nathan was born in this city, and her parents were Robert Weeks and Ann Augusta (Florance) Nathan. She went to Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's school, to the Gardner Institute, and later studied at the high school of Green Bay, Wis. She was married to Frederick Nathan, the lawyer, in this city in 1880. She was a speaker before the International Congress of Women in London in 1898, Berlin, 1901, International Peace Congress here in 1907, International Congress of Consumers Leagues held at Geneva in 1908 and at the International Congress for Labor Legislation at Lucerne in 1908.

She has occupied pulpits in this city, Boston and Chicago and took an active part in three municipal campaigns in this city. Mrs. Nathan has been the president of the Consumers League since 1897 and has even held important offices in the National Consumers League, the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, the Equal Suffrage League, the Equal Franchise Society, the League for Political Education, the Municipal League, the Free Kindergarten Society, the Peace Society, and is a daughter of the American Revolution. She belongs to the Lyceum Club of Paris, the Barnard and the Nations Arts Club. She has an office for the transaction of her business at 105 East Twenty-second street.

Mrs. Henry F. Dimock is a sister of the late William C. Whitney, and her home is at the northwest corner of Sixtieth street and Madison avenue is the scene of many musical gatherings, for Mrs. Dimock is deeply interested in music and is one of the group of ladies who built the Temple of Music at Bar Harbor. She is interested, however, in much more practical philanthropies and has already accomplished much in the way of building homes for working women in which they will be able to live comfortably and decently at prices within their means. Mrs. Dimock's interest also in various patriotic organizations.

ALL SORTS OF THINGS.

From Popular Mechanics.
A Nebraska electric lighting plant manufactures ice as a by-product.

A minister of Lima, Ohio, advertises his Sunday sermons in moving picture theatres.

Notwithstanding the addition of many bridges and tunnels at New York there are still ferryboats in commission.

The amount of carbonic acid gas given off in the atmosphere of New York city by a combustion in a year is estimated at 1,000 tons.

Coal-miners have been provided for engineers and firemen on the Baden State railways to prevent their hearing from being affected by the vibration of the engines.

The demand for special tires for aeroplanes has been so large in the last year that a plant one half acre in size has made the producing of such tires a branch of the business and is finding a ready sale for the product.

The special requirements of aeroplanes are a strength coupled with extreme lightness and resistance. They must be strong for the work they have to do when the machine is on the ground and yet so light that they add but little weight.

In a small village outside Bombay,

India, is a fair who spends all the hours of daylight of every day suspended head downward with his head about two feet from the ground. Two blue ropes attached to the limbs of a tree constitute his support.

Early every morning he takes hold of the handles at the ends of the two ropes, reverses the natural position of the body and hangs in such position until sunset. He has been doing this now for more than three years.

By means of a special apparatus at one end of an ordinary telephone line a group of experimenting physicians were able to note the heart beats of a patient 100 miles away. The test was made to determine the possibility of diagnosing heart trouble at a distance.

The physicians were at the house of Mr. Milne, the noted seismologist, on the Isle of Wight, and the person whose heart was tested was in London. A stethoscope held over the heart in the ordinary manner was attached to a special telephone instrument by which sounds are magnified.

The municipality of Paris has been authorized to borrow the immense sum of nearly \$200,000,000. Half of this will be used for the upkeep of municipal edifices and the erection of new buildings and for parks and promenades. The other half will be used for the creation of new boulevards

and highways and the maintenance of the old.

One of the interesting units in the scheme for improvement is a projected letter X bridge. If erected it will cross the Seine, one branch connecting the Rue de Rennes with the Rue de Louvre and the other forming a junction between the wharf of the Levee and the wharf cont. A single pier rising from the Seine will hold the centre of the bridge up.

The fact that the soil of golf courses and bowling greens in England is often covered with a considerable quantity of moss in the early spring has led to the designing of a device to be used either with a lawn mower or as a separate implement that tears up the moss and allows the young grass to come up. It also tears out the hard, dry tufts of old grass, for which purpose it could be used advantageously on the golf courses of the country.

The device, which is called a moss extractor, is a light toothed wooden cylinder. It is fitted to a lawn mower by taking out the knife cylinder and removing the sole plate. The teeth do not merely brush the top of the grass but actually comb it out without harming the young grass.

Making moving picture films in a temperate of 35 below zero is only possible by exercising the utmost care and ingenuity, yet considerable work of this nature was

successfully carried out recently in the northern latitudes.

Such temperatures render the films as brittle and fragile as glass, making it almost impossible to reel them on the spool inside the magazine. The films were kept in blankets, which in turn were kept as warm as possible by artificial means. They were taken out of the blankets just a moment before their using. Developing was impossible.

As a contrast to these conditions were those of just the opposite extreme met in India. The general tendency there was for the emission of the films to run and the material to become gummy. The films had to be packed in air tight, was sealed in boxes.

Regardless of the fact that Aberdeen is the home of Scotch granite, a granite company of that city has imported a large shipment of the stone from quarries in South Carolina. Why the Scotch company exports the venture to prove successful, regardless of the cost of transport across the ocean and the excessive cost of quarrying in the United States as compared with similar work in Scotland, is told by the following extract from an Aberdeen publication.

"It is expected that there will be a demand for the American granite because the trade is suffering badly from a scarcity of good granite stone for polished work. All foreign granite coming to this country is brought

because there is a demand for a variation from native stones, and on account of special beauties in color.

Photographs taken of the American granite show a remarkable evenness of the granite, and it is pointed out that a block of almost any size could be procured. The first shipment of the granite consists of about 50 tons of blocks. If the experiment proves a success a cargo of 1,000 tons is ready to be shipped.

An Illinois traction system has placed two unusual sleeping cars in service on its line between St. Louis and Georgia. It is a run of 125 miles. The cars are not provided with motors but will be used as trailers behind an ordinary service car, thus doing away with much of the noise.

Probably the most interesting feature of the new design of steamship is the window arrangement by which fresh air and an outside view are provided for the upper berths. Two narrow windows are provided for each upper berth. These are just above the ordinary windows of the cars and add much to the appearance of the exterior.

The cars are fifty-four feet long. They have ten upper and ten lower berths, both upper and lower being thirty-seven inches wide.

The arrangement of berths is very ingenious. The two end compartments are provided with seats for daytime use that form berths at night. In forming the berths

the seat cushions slide together in connection with two auxiliary cushions stored during the day.

Camels are usually peaceable beasts, but at certain times of the year they become aggressive and provide the Arabs with a sport as cruel and picturesque as the bull fights of Spanish countries. The combat is always of the fiercest description and one camel is killed before the fight ends.

The fatality in every fight is due to the fact that camels fight with their necks and knees, never with their teeth. Each camel endeavors to twist his neck around that of the other in a manner that will suffocate, to catch his adversary's neck between the knees and choke off the breath. The hold that wins the fight is exerted until the loser is dead.

ENGLAND'S COTTON SUPPLY.
A \$25,000,000 Company Proposed to Raise It in British Colonies.

LONDON, July 2. In addition to the British Cotton Growing Association's efforts another scheme to save the precarious situation in Lancashire is put forward by William Bleakley, the president of the Textile Mill Managers Association. He proposes the creation of a

British cotton growing chartered company with a capital of \$25,000,000, the interest on which he thinks ought to be guaranteed by the Government.

The present British Cotton Growing Association might serve as a nucleus for the chartered company. Lancashire needs 5,000,000 bales of American cotton annually, but the association's efforts at cotton growing have only resulted in 10,000 bales of yarn. This year it will be even less. The American consumption is constantly increasing and very shortly America will need all the cotton she can grow.

The British plan is to push the cultivation of cotton in Nyassaland, Nigeria, Rhodesia and the Transvaal, together with the other British cotton growing areas in Egypt and India. The Lancashire County Council has an agricultural college at Hoxton, where general cotton growing principles are taught. Many young men pupils are willing to go out to the colonies and speculate in cotton growing, but they want a guarantee of \$1,000 annually, and this is where the shoe pinches.

Whatever may be done it is fairly certain that a feature of the next elections in Lancashire, Cheshire and the cotton districts in Yorkshire and Derbyshire will be that candidates will be obliged to support Government guaranteed cotton growing.